



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 10, 1911.
BREAK IN THE LOS ANGELES SITUATION.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
PERTAINING TO LAW MAKING.
A LARGER UNIVERSITY NEEDED.
FIFTY-YEAR FRANCHISES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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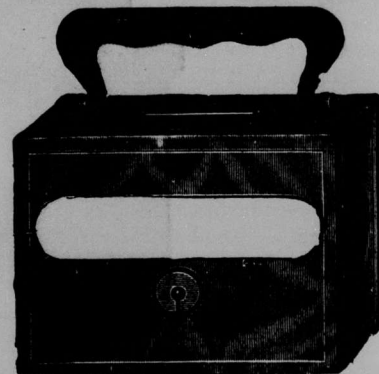
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911.

No. 52

REPORT ON POTATO COMBINE.

Report of committee of San Francisco Labor Council, appointed to investigate corner in potatoes by George Shima and others:

Friday, February 3, 1911.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Central Labor Council. Your committee reports as follows: Pursuant to instructions at your last regular meeting, we have made every possible effort during the past week to verify, in a measure, the statements made before this Council relative to the monopoly in production and marketing of potatoes in this State. Our first efforts were to ascertain the cost of growing potatoes and marketing the same.

We find the cost per acre to be as follows: Land rent, per acre, \$15; preparing the land for planting, \$3; planting, \$6; cultivation, \$2; harvesting, \$8; sacks, \$6; marketing, etc., \$10; total, \$50.

This is on a basis of 200 sacks to the acre. While these figures may vary slightly, according to locality and local conditions, it was the consensus of opinion of a number of experts who were interviewed on this subject that \$50 per acre was a liberal estimate of the cost of potato raising. We were informed by reliable persons that new land has produced 300 sacks and better per acre.

From a large land owner who leased 300 acres to the Sing Kee Co., to his knowledge this company cleared \$94,000 the past season on this 300 acres. This crop was sold for \$1.75 per sack. The yield averaged 180 sacks per acre.

As to the existence of a monopoly, we believe that we have already sufficient evidence to establish both a violation of the Federal interstate commerce law, and the State law known as the Cartwright Act. We consulted with the United States District Attorney, who has promised to institute proceedings as soon as certain affidavits can be procured. Prosecution by the United States District Attorney's office is subject to the approval of the United States Attorney General.

Your committee has also conferred with District Attorney Fickert, who has already taken steps to inaugurate an investigation through his office.

It is the belief of your committee that the names of individuals from whom we have procured certain information, and also certain data that we have procured, should be withheld from this report, as it is in the nature of legal evidence, and to make it public at this time would be to interfere with the prosecution.

We recommend that this committee be continued, and that the Labor Council vigorously support the authorities in whatever action they may see fit to take to break the combine which is illegally destroying competition and taxing the people of California millions of dollars over and above a legitimate and reasonable profit in this line of business.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. McCONAUGHY,
D. P. HAGGERTY,
JOHN KEAN,
A. E. FOWLER.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Break in the Los Angeles Situation

Since May 19, 1910, the unionists of Los Angeles have been struggling for the right to organize, which right has been denied them by well-organized employers. On the date mentioned the men of the brewing industry were obliged to leave their places. Shortly afterward the iron trades were drawn into the combat. The issue was the same.

Last Saturday, February 4th, the Wieland agency of the Wieland Brewery of San Francisco and the agency of the San Diego Brewing Company settled their differences with their former employees. A \$1 a week increase in wages has been granted, a union shop, and the departure by next Monday—February 13th—of those individuals who degraded themselves and their fellows by taking the positions vacated in behalf of a principle.

This is cheering news. We congratulate heartily the trade unionists immediately concerned, as well as those who are still engaged in battle. The omen is good. Victory rests with the wage earners as the result of the completion of this long-drawn-out skirmish.

There is no doubt that the brewery trade unions would be able to report a complete victory but for the gold poured into the contest by the Otises and Huntingtons and their kind. The people of the south are tired of the turmoil. They know it isn't doing any good for business, and they have also reached the opinion that the unions are going to live.

Every sensible man and woman realizes that if the employers should win now, that the same ground would be covered subsequently, to the detriment of all interested. History has proved that. The wide-awake employer believes it to be good policy to do business with his men and women in their collective capacity, for otherwise they are helpless, and he shows inconsistency by securing and using the bargaining power that he refuses them.

Union shops, an increase in wage, and the employment of only those affiliated with the trade organizations, is what the "Labor Clarion" can report in this issue. The pleasure is by no means confined to the Pacific Coast. All over the land people are watching and waiting for developments. They are coming.

The merchants of the south never complain when they meet combinations of all sorts in the industrial world. They use the same methods. Somehow or other the thought of human beings endeavoring to combine to make the best terms possible for their labor is abhorrent to those gentry, and it is largely so because of the poison Harrison Gray Otis has used to obscure the issue and add to his and others' millions. It is time for a change.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

Letter No. 3.

Co-operation—I previously stated that I would give this subject consideration on original lines.

First, let us take up the sale of labor collectively, that is, from a trade-union standpoint.

Without going into the present methods of our haphazard bargaining by agreements between employers and employees here and there, or waiting until conditions reach the breaking point in some locality, and then making a local fight, or perhaps because some locality has perfected its organization to the extent whereby it can force its demands far in advance of its neighbors, and maintain them.

The question is, is it good policy to pursue this method, or would it be a better policy to advance more evenly all along the line by adopting a national system of progression, whereby an even ratio of results would be maintained? No locality would then be at an advantage, or disadvantage, one to the other.

A few years ago this latter proposition would be untenable, but is it in the present day of progressive unionism?

I candidly believe there is room for very decided improvements on old methods of procedure, and would offer to the students of unionism the following suggestions:

Let each branch of the A. F. of L., say the iron trades' branch, the wood workers' branch, the teamsters' branch, etc., meet in convention and decide upon some one particular line of action—say the reduction of hours. Then provide ways and means for financing. Set the date it is to take effect and then submit the whole proposition to the affiliated unions for indorsement.

This plan would at once make the proposition 100 per cent more feasible, at the same time placing the burden of accomplishment equally upon all directly or indirectly interested.

A careful estimate should be made of all union men that would be involved, likewise all non-union men, and the probable number of non-union men that would become active in the enforcement of the demand, the probable duration of the fight, and the cost of the same, all of which should be submitted to a referendum vote before action is taken.

This method, to my way of thinking, would be the most economical and effective procedure of scientific co-operation in the expenditure of organized effort for the betterment of labor.

Now for the other proposition—that of co-operative effort in the extension of the union label, and the purchase of the necessities of life.

Under the present system, labor has no defined policy. We adhere to the old competitive scheme, that of every man for himself in the open market. Though we are thoroughly organized, we make no concerted effort to increase the purchasing value of our dollar. Our whole effort has been to get the dollar, not how to get the value of it.

We make a whole lot of noise about the union label, but no practical effort how to make a demand for it. Why is this? Is it because we are not capable of thinking? or is it because of the lack of a working crew? I am inclined to think it is because of the latter, and for the benefit of

"True popularity takes deep root and spreads itself wide, but the false falls away like blossoms; for nothing that is false can be lasting."—Cicero.

my brothers I propose to outline a very simple plan whereby they can increase the value of their dollar from 15 per cent to 50 per cent.

Here in San Francisco we have the working crew, already organized. Other localities can pattern after us.

Here we have the Label Section of the Labor Council, organized and in working shape. The only trouble seems to be that the members are out of a job, groping in the dark for the want of a practical idea.

Gentlemen, here is an idea—let us see if you can grasp it. Co-operate! co-operate in your purchasing power!

How can this be done? Does it need capital to set up a co-operative store? No. All it needs is to get together all the labor unions of this vicinity, count the noses of every union man and his family. This will comprise your stock, your assets, so to speak. Bring these assets to the Label Section by joining that section, and pay a small monthly dues of say 10 cents—this for the purpose of defraying the running expenses.

Organize and appoint committees to cover each commodity or set of commodities the membership requires, say coffee, tea and spices, groceries, clothing, hardware, trunks, valises, etc., meats, etc. Send these committees out to get ninety-day bids to furnish the union men and families of San Francisco goods as needed by the individual purchaser for cash, these bids to be sealed bids, and when all bids are in, they are to be opened and awarded at a stated meeting.

To carry the idea out, I would suggest that all bids be for union goods and home products, wherever possible.

In San Francisco we have a purchasing power of close on to 200,000. This immense trade, if concentrated, would be of immense value to any merchant becoming the successful bidder. The discount rates would be a considerable item to each and every purchaser.

The merchant would not know until after the purchaser had selected his goods whether he or she was a discount customer, not until the purchaser presented his or her membership card, showing a right to the discount rates, which in all instances would be printed upon the back of the card.

This would protect the purchaser from the merchant who might otherwise undertake to abuse his contract to the association.

This proposition is one step towards co-operative purchasing. It probably would lead to other methods more scientific, but, for a starter, it would revolutionize the high cost of living and break the ring of monopoly hogs now in control of the necessities of life.

It will reach the landlord, butcher, baker and candle stick maker. It would break any monopoly, because the bait is too tempting. Some one would bid for it, and when one starts, the bunch will snap at it. Think of a grocery trade to 200,000 people. Ninety days would mean a fortune to the successful bidder on a 3 per cent profit. Bids on clothing of 10 to 20 per cent reduction from retail prices, hardware, 30 to 40 per cent—this would make the union man get busy and trade where his cash would go the furthest.

And last, but not least, it would insure a universal demand for union-label goods and home productions.

Is the idea worth presenting? Does it strike you as collective co-operation from a union-labor standpoint?

(To be continued.)

REMOVAL OF HACKMEN'S UNION.

The Hackmen's Union will hereafter meet on the first and third Thursday of each month at Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia street, where they have established headquarters for their drivers. The first meeting will be held on February 16th.

Men and Measures

John Mitchell will not be required to give up his position with the Civic Federation in order to obey the mandate of the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The story has been published extensively that he would. By a vote of 496 to 469 the miners adopted a resolution condemning the Civic Federation. The first proposition considered called for the prohibition of any union miner holding office in the Federation, but it was defeated, and the denunciatory motion passed in its stead.

A movement to force Treasurer John B. Lennon of the American Federation of Labor to resign his membership in the National Civic Federation has been begun by the Seattle local of the National Journeymen Tailors' Union. The union adopted a resolution last Friday night asking the national union to exclude all members of the National Civic Federation from membership. If this resolution is seconded by twenty other locals a referendum vote will be taken. The resolution does not mention Lennon, but it strikes at no one else, Lennon occupying the same relation to the tailors that John Mitchell does to the coal miners.

C. W. Post's brain coffee seems to be a dangerous product in more ways than one. The Dayton (O.) "Herald" reports: "Mrs. Carrie Stewart, 104 Grosvenor avenue, last Friday sustained serious burns about her face, neck and hands when a can of postum set upon a stove to heat, exploded. She was covered by the fluid and has since suffered intensely. While recovery is assured, yet traces of the burns will be carried on her face throughout life. The cereal coffee had been dampened by water and the lid of the pot placed thereon. When it got hot the confined gas and steam blew the whole outfit up. She was attended by Dr. A. H. Lane." Maybe Post will also begin a damage suit against the Dayton "Herald" for exposing his dangerous dope.

The report that the cigar makers' strike at Tampa, Florida, has been called off is confirmed by the local organization of that craft.

J. J. Breslin, secretary of the Cement Workers' Union, has received his commission as organizer and label agent for Sacramento and vicinity from Washington, D. C. He will be the legal representative for the American Federation of Labor in that locality. His address is 1214 E street, Sacramento, California.

J. F. Maguire, general manager of the Lehigh Valley (Pa.) Railroad, has addressed an appeal to employees of the road for aid and hints in decreasing the cost of operating the railroad. "For some time the expenses of railroads throughout the country have been increasing at an alarming rate," he says in his appeal, "and have now reached a point where extraordinary efforts must be made to keep within bounds. If you have an idea, submit it in writing to the undersigned, and it will be given careful consideration. It may be of much benefit to the company and to you also. The exigencies of railroading today demand men with ideas. Have you got them? We believe you have, and we will be glad to hear from you."

A monster labor parade of protest against the decision of Judge Greeley M. Whitford in sentencing sixteen miners to jail for one year, for alleged violation of an injunction, was held in Denver on the evening of February 2d. There were between eight and ten thousand men in the line of march. At the conclusion of the parade, which passed City Hall and the Capitol Building in turn, a mass meeting was held in the Auditorium and addresses delivered by ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, who is now a candidate for the United States Senatorship; L. C. McCulloch of Columbus, Ohio, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, and John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners' Magazine."



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



BAD NEWS FOR SOMEBODY'S WIFE.

By Thomas McConnell,

In the San Francisco "Bulletin."

He didn't punch the time clock as he passed out today. And he quit before the whistle blew. He didn't say "good night" to the cashier, but passed out noiselessly. At 10 o'clock in the morning, when the crawling hands of the clock were far away from the last hour, he dropped his tools, according to the timekeeper and the books.

At 10 o'clock the grimy interior of the foundry, with its sweating toilers, its many fires, its tons of iron, its looming girders, its whirling machinery and its swiftly-moving cranes passed from his sight, and he entered the endless night.

At 10 o'clock the noise of the foundry died in his ears, as swiftly as lightning flits. And the black silence came in. Swiftly he passed out of the smoky, sweaty, ill-smelling, clamorous work-day. He was claimed by the noiseless night. He went into the silent, restful night that has no iron, nor tools, nor time clocks.

At 10 o'clock he met the end of time. After that he paid no heed to bosses and clocks and bookkeepers, for there is no need for such things when time and toil have ceased.

But time ceased for him too suddenly. He was given not one minute of respite. He had something to say. His voice died before he could say farewell to the frail creatures who depended upon him for their daily bread. He was given no time in which to plead for them. And his sight was dimmed before he could take one last look in the direction of the home.

The end of the world came upon him when the day was young. It gave no warning. It found him with smut and sweat upon his face, with the tools in his hands.

But the necktie that she had tied so carefully, so lovingly, a few hours before was still unmussed. The touch of her gentle hand was still evident. The sweetness of her morning kiss was still on his lips.

We don't know what was on his mind when the end came. But he had many things to think about. There was the rent and the credit piano and the little woman and the future of the golden-haired daughter.

The clanging of the ambulance gong didn't blend well with the iron din of the foundry. But the toilers heard it. Well they knew its significance. And they moved more carefully. Some looked to the stanchness of the scaffolds. Some looked fearfully at the huge girders that dangled in the air. Some tested the firmness of the hammer-heads.

There was muttering, too—the blasphemous muttering of the toiling class. For from all ends and sides of the sooty shop—from the dizzy heights of the cranes, from the deepest sink of the boiler makers, from the midst of the flaring fires—the whiteness of the litter glared. The white cloth of the litter against the blackness of the foundry, shone as the lightning shines against black thunder clouds. It shrieked as a clean, white thing might shriek against something that is a dirty black.

Hurriedly they carried him out, for he was still breathing. But they left the heavy iron pellet behind. It was no longer a tool of the foundry, though. It was no longer a mere thing inanimate—this pellet of steel that had dropped upon him from the rafters. It had character now. It had ineffaceable stains upon it. It was wet with his good red blood. Some of his hair was clinging to it. It was a thing for the melting pot.

The two lines of stevedores that were gathered on either side of the driveway of the Harbor Hospital were strangely silent as the vehicle backed quickly in between them. They seemed to know what was coming, although there was no smut upon the ambulance.

The hospital doors open wide to receive the burden of the ambulance. Slowly the litter was drawn out, and the creaking of the rollers fell heavily upon the ears of the mute crowd.

The shoes, worn and burnt and torn, told a story. They were the battered feet of Toil, heavy, hob-nailed and stained with the blackness of the foundry. They were patient, plodding feet; feet that knew weariness; feet that had to tramp constantly between the whistle of the early morning and the whistle of the day's end.

Then, the blue overalls, patched and mended. There was the evidence of the woman's hand. See how she has washed and washed the tattered trousers. The overalls told a story, too, and in their story there was economy and thrift and poverty and toil.

A leathern belt encircled his thick waist. And the hands rested upon the stomach. They were hands that would not fit well into kid gloves. They were stained with toil, and thick from hard usage, and marred and crooked by little accidents.

Next came the shirt, the poor shirt with the marks of woman's hand, with the signs of stinting and scraping. It wasn't a whole shirt. The days of its wholeness had passed long ago. It was frayed all over, and patched with goods that failed to make a harmonious whole.

It was open at the neck, showing a hairy chest. And we saw that he was breathing. But the rise and fall of the chest was too slow and faint. He was breathing his last.

He was smiling. What in the world he had to smile about we didn't know. But the smile was there, a sweet, patient smile. And it accentuated the heavy lines of care. It heightened the horror of the red currents that trickled through the grime of toil on his face. They gave us just one short glimpse of the head. Then they covered it with a cloth—and that cloth changed its color from white to red in a moment. In a moment the dry cloth became wet and sodden and ghastly.

Here is his lunch basket. Who'll take it home to the woman who patched those overalls? Let's see what she put into it this morning. A bottle of coffee first; a napkin of snowy white; one egg, two thick sandwiches—that is to say, the slices of bread were thick; the meat was very thin—and a piece of home-made apple pie. That's all.

Let's see what he has in his pocket. How much money? A 5-cent piece, carfare. He won't need that today. They'll send him home in a vehicle that charges no fare—a vehicle that is black and has no trolley. What else? A union card and a watch of gold—old gold like that of the marriage ring upon his finger. Here is the woman's picture pasted inside the watch, so that he had to look upon her sweet, patient face whenever he looked at the time. Something else—a bit of paper folded carefully in the union due book. The receipt for last month's rent.

No; there are two pieces of paper! An account of monthly payments on a piano and the receipt for last month's rent—\$16.

But who'll pay the rent next month? And who'll break the news to the woman whose sweet face is in the watch?

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$8. ***

DEFINITENESS AS A CURE FOR WORRY.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Many of us worry because we are drifters. We have no plans in life. We have cut loose from our moorings and thrown chart and compass overboard. We are like the fellow who said, "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on the way." Or like the dog that sat, lonely, in the railroad station because he had chewed up his tag. It doesn't matter so much what your occupation may be—whether it's in the home, the school, the shop, or the store—your life will be immensely relieved from anxiety and the petty worries if you have some big ideal, the striving after which makes every little worry seem like the pebbles on the highway to the strong traveler who is journeying home. These are mere incidents in his progress, and he is unmindful of them because of the goal just beyond.

It is definiteness, then, which brings calmness. The assurance that one is on the way, and not merely drifting, brings courage in time of storm. With not a ship in sight and no land to be seen anywhere, with nothing but a waste of water all about—the captain of the ocean steamer is nevertheless calm and serene. His course is worked out. He has a compass which directs him, and a chart to show him the way.

It's a mighty good thing, once in a while, to stop and ask yourself: "What is the purpose of my life? Is there anything toward which I am working? Or is life merely a succession of daily jobs?"

TUBERCULOSIS DAY ON APRIL 30TH.

April 30th has been set aside this year as "Tuberculosis Day," and will be observed in 200,000 churches in the country in a manner similar to that of "Tuberculosis Sunday" in 1910, when over 40,000 sermons were preached on the prevention of consumption. In this first official announcement of the occasion made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the leaders of the movement state that they hope to enlist all of the 33,000,000 church members in the country.

In one respect Tuberculosis Day will differ from Tuberculosis Sunday of 1910. Instead of requesting the churches to give to the tuberculosis cause a special Sunday service, the National Association is going to ask this year that meetings, at which the subject of tuberculosis and its prevention can be discussed, be held on Sunday, April 30th, or on any other day near that date, either in the week preceding or the week following. "What we want," says Dr. Livingston Ferland, executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a report on the movement, "is to have this whole subject of tuberculosis discussed in all of the 200,000 churches of the United States at as nearly the same time as possible. This does not mean that a stated service must be given over to this work, though that might be desirable, but that any minister, or other authority whom he may invite, can present the problem to his congregation before or after his regular service, or on any day within the week preceding or following April 30th."

The National Association is planning to gather statistics from thousands of ministers, showing how serious a problem tuberculosis is to every church. These figures will show among other things the number of deaths last year from tuberculosis in the church congregation, and the ways in which the pastors are called on to minister to sufferers from this disease. It is planned also to issue millions of circulars and pamphlets on the prevention of tuberculosis, both from the national office and from the headquarters of the 450 anti-tuberculosis associations who will cooperate in the movement.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Supreme Court Tries A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C.—The intentions of Daniel Davenport and his union-busting backers to raise every possible question at issue between capital and labor, and demand rulings from the Supreme Court of the United States, was, in part, frustrated by the decision of the court to hear no arguments on the Buck's Stove and Range Company boycott, as this matter had been settled between the company and the unions.

It so happened that the opening day of the trial came upon President Gompers' sixty-first birthday, and he listened with marked pleasure to the arguments of Attorney J. H. Ralston, in which were reviewed the history of trade unionism, concluding with the statement that all along the line were to be found the lives of men who, in order to advance the cause of labor, had been compelled to assume the role of martyrs. He described the American Federation of Labor as being a mighty power for good in this country.

Lid Lifted on Blacklist System.

Chicago—The committee appointed by the Illinois State Senate to investigate a system of blacklisting which it is charged the National Association of Wholesale Tailors worked through the means of an employment bureau, grilled Henry B. Tobias, manager of the "association" bureau, who was called as a witness.

The questioning of Tobias brought out the facts that he did not know of a single union man, in the four years previous to the strike, who had been given a position through the recommendation of the employment bureau.

Senator Henson then handed Tobias a card and asked him to read aloud for the benefit of the committee the notation on the back.

Tobias flustered, but read the following:

"W. G. Smith, do not employ him again."

He explained that two other secret marks meant that Smith had been an excellent workman and a fair worker, but could not explain to the investigators why such a man could not be again employed by "association" members.

Refuses Judges' Raise in Pay.

Washington, D. C.—Turning down the amendment to the Moon bill by a vote of 217 "yeas" to 50 "nays," the House of Representatives declined to raise the salaries of United States Circuit Judges to \$10,000. Members of the House took the opportunity to covertly "roast" the judges for their greediness.

"If there be any increases," said Representative Pearre, "let those increases be in the way of a retirement fund for teachers; let there be increases of salaries, if you will, in favor of rural free delivery carriers and letter carriers, in favor of post office clerks and this class of public servants."

Pensions for All Aged Workers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Congressman Victor L. Berger states that the first bill he will introduce in the House of Representatives will be a measure granting to every worker over the age of sixty years, who has earned less than \$1000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for at least sixteen years, a pension of not less than \$12 a month during the rest of his life.

Berger states that the term worker means a woman as well as a man. And as to who will actually foot the bill for these pensions, the Socialist Congressman frankly states that it will be the wage workers of the United States, who are now raising thousands of millions every year for capitalists, for officials, for the army and navy, and might just as well raise something for themselves in their old age.

Farmers Meet With A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C.—A conference has just been held in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor between the officers of the Federation and the executive board of the Farmers' National Union of America, in which the question of united political action was discussed and agreed upon. To carry the project into effect, the officers of both organizations will again meet and map out a complete plan of campaign.

The report of the condition of the Federation for the first three months of the fiscal year showed an income of \$40,355.61, and a balance on hand January 1st of \$177,767.79.

Nineteen charters were issued to city central bodies, twenty-six to local trade unions, and nine to federal labor unions, during these three months.

Mail Clerks Win Steel Cars.

Washington, D. C.—The "taking up of slack" in Postmaster General Hitchcock's program of economy has resulted in getting the United States mail service in a fix. Clerks in the railway mail service were threatening to strike, carriers on the rural free delivery routes were being starved out by small pay, and death lurked in the ancient wooden mail cars that in every wreck were ground to splinters.

Fighting each and every amendment introduced to definitely set a date when all mail cars must be of steel, Congressman Weeks was finally beaten by the following measure introduced by Congressman Madden of Illinois:

"Provided further, that the Postmaster General shall not, after the first day of July, 1916, approve or allow to be used, or pay any rental for, any railway post office cars not constructed of steel or other non-combustible material."

Mexican Political Prisoner Freed.

Washington, D. C.—Juan Sanchez-Azcona, a Mexican editor who had published a paper that was objectionable to President Diaz, has just been freed after fifty-three days in the District jail, where he was held pending trial on demand for his extradition.

Azcona has been associated with the revolutionary junta that is supporting Madero, and his activity prompted the Mexican Government to try to lay hands on him by the old methods which have been used over and over again in the cases of other Mexican political refugees imprisoned in the United States. Azcona states that General Madero is fighting for the re-establishment of the Mexican Constitution, which is even more democratic in form than the Constitution of the United States.

Judge "Roasted" For Enjoining Recall.

Seattle, Wash.—Judge C. H. Hanford of the United States Circuit Court, in granting an injunction against the City Comptroller and City Council restraining them from appropriating public money for a special election under petition to recall Mayor H. C. Gill, has aroused a storm of public opposition which has a nationwide significance.

Such a conservative paper as the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" comes out with a front-page editorial headed, "Government by Injunction is Here," and winds up its roast of the judge with these words:

"The sober, temperate public opinion of this city has declared in favor of the principle and of the application of the recall to unworthy officers. The 'Post-Intelligencer' knows that it stands for the people in this. As against so intemperate, unsound a decision as that of Judge Hanford, the people will win, as he will probably soon see."

That the principle of the recall has become a national issue, and that its application will extend to the judiciary as well as other officials, is the outspoken opinion of a large majority of Seattle's citizens.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Next Sunday, February 12th, is the birthday of the Great Commoner—Abraham Lincoln. His name is revered the world over. His memory will live through time. There are few men who possessed or possess in such measure those great qualities that go to make up the real man.

The most marked characteristics of Mr. Lincoln's manner were his simplicity and artlessness. People were delighted to find in the ruler of the Nation, freedom from pomposity and affectation, mingled with a certain simple dignity that never forsook him. Though pressed with the weight of the responsibilities resting upon him as President of the United States, he shrank from assuming any of the honors, or even titles of the position. He never spoke of himself as President except in official documents. He always spoke of his position and office vaguely, as "this place," "here" or other modest phrases.

Once speaking of the room in the Capitol used by the Presidents of the United States during the close of a session of Congress, he said: "That room, you know, they call,"—then dropping his voice and hesitating—"the President's room." To an intimate friend who always addressed him by his own proper title, he said: "Now call me Lincoln, and I'll promise not to tell of the breach of etiquette—if you won't—and I shall have a resting spell from Mr. Lincoln."

With all his simplicity and unacquaintance with courtly manners, his native dignity never forsook him in the presence of critical or polished strangers; but mixed with his angularities and bonhomie was something which spoke of the fine fiber of the man; and while his sovereign disregard of courtly conventionalities was something ludicrous, his native sweetness and straightforwardness of manner served to disarm criticism and impress the visitor that he was before a man of pure, self-poised, collected and strong unconscious strength. An accomplished foreigner, whose knowledge of the courts was more perfect than that of the English language, once said of him: "He seems to me one grande gentleman in disguise."

Mr. Lincoln said in a speech delivered at New Haven, Conn., on March 6, 1860:

"I am glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor, whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man 'quit' when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

"I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

"I want every man to have a chance to better his condition. That is the true system.

"I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer."

Ralph Waldo Emerson spoke these beautiful words in an address at Concord, Mass., on April 19, 1865:

"I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a few years, like Aesop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs. But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages and speeches, hidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment, are destined hereafter to wide fame. What pregnant definitions; what unerring common sense; what foresight; and on great occasions, what lofty and more than natural, what humane tone! His occupying the Chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public confidence.

"This middle-class country has got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior. His mind mastered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the babel of counsels and parties, this man wrought incessantly, with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted and how to obtain that.

"It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the Nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door was ajar, and we know all that befell. Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado.

"In four years—the four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic figure in the center of an heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time.

"Step by step, he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty million throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

"A blend of mirth and sadness, smiles and tears;
A quaint Knight-errant of the pioneers;
A homely hero, born of star and sod,
A Peasant-Prince; a Masterpiece of God."

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" deserves the thanks of organized labor for its splendid support given to legislative measures either introduced or supported by the trade-union movement. Without solicitation, in many instances, it has printed articles of strength indorsing our claims. The fair-minded person acknowledges a friendly act.

In last Monday's issue—February 6th—was printed a long editorial dealing with the vital problems we are interested in. We quote in part:

"Four bills, animated by simple humanity and justice, proposing to put an end to a long list of legalized crimes, of which the guilt is shared by every citizen of the State, have been introduced at Sacramento by interests that have no personal gain at stake in their passage or rejection.

"Probably more vitally than any other measures, they express the new justice which puts human rights above those of property, and in progressive California, where the voters have declared for the new order, it will seem strange if all the forces of decency and right are not found to be lined up solidly behind them.

"Union labor is the champion of these measures, and all the influence that union labor can summon is being concentrated at Sacramento to urge their passage. These are the four bills:

"Employers' liability.

"Eight-hour day for women.

"Abolition of the pay-check system.

"Amendments to the child-labor law making it effective.

"To say that union labor demands the enactment of these bills is to imply a slur on every citizen of the State that isn't in union labor. Yet only a few church federations, whose voice

is always weak in politics, stand on record with union labor as favoring just one of the four.

"For it is the cry of humanity demanding common justice after years of terrible injustice for the man who goes out to industrial battle at the risk of death in order that you and I may enjoy all the comforts and necessities that modern industry has taught us to demand.

"Most important of all these four is the employers' liability bill introduced by Senator L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara and now before the Senate committee. As drawn by him it provides that the doctrine of assumption of risk and the fellow-servant rule shall be abrogated, and no longer permitted to stand as bars to recovery of damages by a workman or his family for personal injuries or death suffered by accident in the performance of his duties.

"As amended, it will go further and modify the third barbaric rule imposed on American courts by a long line of decisions handed down either in the days when industry had not yet begun to claim its toll of lives, or in the later days when judges nominated by greedy interests resented any encroachment of human rights on those of property.

"This third rule is the notorious doctrine of contributory negligence, which says to the workman that he shall not receive a cent in compensation for the loss of an arm, or his family a cent in compensation for his death, if he can be shown to have contributed toward the accident by his own negligence.

"Under this rule no amount of negligence by the employer, be it ever so criminal, can overcome the bar to recovery for the man who has been maimed for life so long as the employer's attorney can show that the victim was negligent.

"The first and second rules, likewise forced into the American law, with no constitutional or moral justification, are equally as unfair, if not so universally resorted to by corporation attorneys in their work of creating paupers, beggars, criminals and suicides.

"The rule of assumed risk provides that ordinary risks not due to the employer's negligence, but incidental to the employment, are to be assumed by the employee, and for injuries resulting therefrom no damages may be recovered.

"These ordinary risks are made to include the acts, negligent or otherwise, of ordinarily carefully selected and ordinarily skillful and competent fellow-workmen. This application of the doctrine of assumed risk is called the fellow-servant doctrine.

"Contributory negligence, assumed risk, the fellow-servant rule—that is the trinity behind which wealthy men and powerful corporations in California are today hiding their responsibility for the misery and pauperism of literally thousands of families.

"As the law is now, the trial of a personal injuries suit may be stopped at any time by the trial judge if the lawyer for the employer is able to convince him that the evidence has shown negligence on the part of the man who was injured or killed. It then becomes not only the privilege, but the duty, of the judge either to declare a non-suit or to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict for the employer.

"If the Roseberry bill is enacted as amended it will provide that the jury, and not the judge, is to decide whether or not the injured man was negligent, and if so, whether his negligence was such that it should bar a recovery of damages. If both the employer and the employee are found by the jury to be negligent, then the jury is to weigh the negligence of one against that of the other, and award damages accordingly.

"If the California Legislature passes the Roseberry bill as amended, it will be only following in the footsteps of the ultra-conservative National Congress."

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911.

"We may forgive those who bore us. We cannot forgive those whom we bore."—La Rochefoucauld.

Judge Hand of the United States Circuit Court of New York decided last Friday that a Chinese sailor is not a laborer, either skilled or unskilled. He said that the purpose of the exclusion law was to prevent the immigration of those who would depress wages, and not to prohibit a man going ashore when his ship touches port. "As a sailor he is not excluded, but as a Chinese he is," added the judge.

The unanimous adoption, so far, of the bill before the Legislature designed to give this city the right to operate its municipal street-car line from the lower terminal at Geary and Market streets to the Ferry, is encouraging to believers in public ownership of private utilities. Monopoly will receive a set-back when this "right" to run a street railroad over our own streets is assured. We live in a progressive era.

The union label is still the friend of trade unionists. It silently, yet eloquently, appeals for our patronage. It is the essence of the cause, and represents collective bargaining in compact form. If we believe in our own principles, then we should be insistent that our emblem appears wherever possible. In this doctrine we also include the men and women who sympathize with the uplifting features of labor organizations.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress and the navy authorities to have them unite in opposition to the eight-hour day for Government work. The fine hand of the employing interests is seen in the effort. Knowing that unless the attitude of the Federal Government is changed, it will only be a question of time until eight hours will have to be universally recognized, the fight lacks neither time nor money. It does lack, however, justice, and nullification of law will not help it in the long run.

Evidently the striking garment workers of Chicago have decided to return to work. The press stories seem to indicate that such is the case. Many of them have secured improved conditions of labor, and even if some have resumed work without definite promises, the outcome will surely be for good. The employers will realize as never before the power of concentration on one object. In a disorganized state, and without financial resources—many of them unacquainted with the English language—the employees of this industry put up a remarkable fight in the dead of winter. The possibilities of the future are pronounced, and so is the need. It will be necessary to await specific information before one knows just what the outcome is.

PERTAINING TO LAW MAKING.

On the preceding page is ably stated the desire of the wage earners for the passage of an employers' liability act that will give sorely-needed relief. The call on lives and the injuries inflicted by competitive industrialism demands redress. Other countries have legislation far in advance of any in the United States. Contributory negligence, assumption of risk and the fellow-servant rule have nullified all, or nearly all, efforts to secure compensation. The principle of liability is accepted by all. The question hinges on how financial recompense shall be paid. It is natural that employers should endeavor to protect their interests, but a clearly-defined law would cause them to be exceedingly careful of the surroundings of their employees while at work, and unprotected hatchways, inferior scaffolding, and the other appliances used below a fair standard would not relieve them of many of the risks that are now all assumed by the wage earners. Labor is a unit for a measure that will give first consideration to the maimed and crippled, and enable the widowed and fatherless to have a chance to lay away their dead and receive the protection their due at such a time. When one reads of the advanced legislation in vogue elsewhere, it will readily be seen that our wish is founded on equity.

The passage of the full-crew bill is a source of satisfaction. Not only does this measure affect the railroad men, but it safeguards the interests of the traveling public, who, at times, pay a heavy toll in behalf of dividends.

There is no good reason why sailors should be considered as different to other people. Their calling is honorable, and is worthy of restoration to that high standard once conceded by all. An obsolete section of the Penal Code places seamen in bonds to shipowners. The last Legislature passed the same proposed law now under consideration. It was vetoed by Governor Gillett. We hope it will meet a better fate now.

No objection should be raised to legislation aimed to prohibit the use of a label falsely used to mislead the public as to the character of labor employed in producing commodities. Such action is contemptible fraud, and needs repression.

The prohibition of blacklisting seems to have an excellent chance of becoming law.

Free employment agencies in San Francisco and Los Angeles will help the fruit-growing industry. Well managed, they should prove advantageous, and strike a blow at those private agencies that take advantage of the helplessness of poor, unorganized workers.

The labor movement is on record favorable to proposed legislation to change the conditions of employment of inmates of the State prisons.

Anxiously the labor world is awaiting the disposition of the bill to give women workers the eight-hour day. The sentiment is unanimously in its favor. Last week we advanced a few of the many reasons why it should carry.

Opposition is pronounced to the measure that will protect the lives of electricians. It comes from the corporations. The main—and only—objection is the cost of compliance. This, however, should not be considered equal to the loss of lives. No financial recompense can restore to his family the breadwinner who is electrocuted. Too many electricians suffer the extreme penalty, and their business is merely in its infancy.

Labor is strongly opposed to compulsory arbitration or conciliation. It is in favor of voluntary arbitration and conciliation. While no sensible man fails to admit the rights of the public in controversies affecting their interests, yet there are essential principles of freedom involved in the relation of men to each other. Even in a small country like New Zealand, where the complex conditions existing here are unknown, the much-advertised compulsory features of its labor legislation are by no means generally satisfactory.

A LARGER UNIVERSITY NEEDED.

The Rev. C. N. Lathrop touched a live wire in his able address to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. In the minutes on page 10 will be found a declaration of principles that represent human rights as against property rights. It is well worth reading.

A private university has absolute control over itself. It is founded by individuals. No one can question its right to conduct its business as is deemed best; provided, of course, the public interest is subserved.

An entirely different situation is presented by a State university. All the people pay for its maintenance. Its teachings are the concern of all. Its work applies to all.

There is a feeling that the State University of California could add to its prestige and power by "mixing" with those who pay the price. By this we mean devising ways of adding to community knowledge. More democracy is needed.

The University of Wisconsin gives a concrete example. Among many excellent courses followed is one dealing with yeast. The bakers are instructed about the fermentation and other factors that apply to the making of bread. The advice given is followed. The result is better bread and a wider knowledge. Such a university gets down to its business.

Why should all the regents, or practically all of them, holding office for a university like the one over in Berkeley be rich men? Is money the sole requirement of such an office? It may be considered well to have wealthy men in such positions so that when they pass on to a better land the university may profit by an endowment. It would be better, however, to pay more attention to the living needs. There is no good reason why nearly all the men guiding the destinies of such a noble institution should be selected from one section of the community.

The dominant note of Mr. Lathrop's address was the opportunity afforded by a State university of giving adequate return to the State. This can be done in many ways. It can teach others besides the students who are able to attend the courses of instruction. It can impress upon the young men and women the obligation they are under to all the people for their educational advantages.

In no way can this be done better than by leading the rapidly-growing and deservedly popular movement to place the human above property. Law for centuries has been based upon property rights. They have been considered as paramount. Changes come with time, and the musty tomes should give way to a larger view of the essentials that make up society. Universities should grasp such a chance. The United States Supreme Court has outlined this thought in the decision rendered in the Oregon case limiting the hours women can work.

The young man who studies law and sells that which the State has given him—and paid for—to any corrupting influence, whether corporation or otherwise, has lost a golden opportunity. Even if a large salary is paid, that does not relieve anyone from giving of his talents to a company or firm that debauches the public in a desire to make money. The moral obligation should be especially binding upon a State University man or woman.

These words are written because the subject deserves attention. We doubt whether any objection to them would be raised even in the classic shades of Berkeley. We expect to print articles from various sources dealing with the issues involved.

Many of the members of the faculty, and the students, are following the labor movement. As a general rule they are sympathetic, and some splendid trade-union doctrine has been proclaimed in the State University.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Lincoln: Man and American.**

Lincoln fulfilled the ideal laid down in the holy writ for the governance of those who are to choose judges and rulers of the people: "Moreover, thou shalt choose out of all the people men of strength, such as fear God, men of truth, hating their own gain."

He was a man of that moral strength which is the noblest courage—strong enough to dare to be in the right and to do the right though he must needs stand alone. Let us not forget his strength, who was as strong as he was simple,—not only strong enough to carry on a mighty war to a triumphant close, but strong enough to oppose an unjust war, even though waged by his country. So strong was he that, refusing to be goaded on by his friends and unafraid of his foes, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation at the right hour, when it was destined to achieve the greatest good. Man of strength was he who, three days before his assassination, gave voice to the guiding rule of his life: "Important principles may and must be inflexible"; who, in his Cooper Union address, delivered himself of the almost prophetic burden, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Stephen S. Wise in "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

Before Unions Interfered.

In the office of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., hangs a copy of the schedule of the hours of labor required by the Providence Machine Company when Mr. Sharpe's father was employed there in 1847-48. Except during May, June and July, when it began at 4:55, work began at sunrise. Workmen had their breakfast before beginning the day's work only in the months of November, December, January and February. During the rest of the year breakfast was served anywhere from 6:30 to 7:30, and forty minutes only were allowed for it. Seven o'clock was the average time for ending the day's work.

The "good old days" had their disadvantages.

* * *

Principle of Freedom.

One principle upon which the union shop is based is that labor shall control itself. And control means organization. Then how can we escape the logic of the union shop? And even in the face of a strong public prejudice against the "closed shop," I am so bold as to maintain that the rights of the laboring man are as real, as genuine and as vital as those of his employer. His struggles for existence have been fought with hardships, dangers and bitter toil. From these he has not shrunk, but, rather, in the enjoyment and the strenuous exercise of the same he has earned for himself a place in the history of civilization. The principle of the union shop is but the principle of freedom for the laboring man. It is inevitable. It must come because it is but the legitimate price to be paid for human liberty.—W. P. Stacy.

* * *

Prussian Traveling Schools.

Press accounts state that the Prussian Government will, in its next budget, ask for a grant in order to provide for itinerating housekeeping schools. These are to move from place to place and give instructions in housekeeping to the daughters of laborers, craftsmen, and farming people. The plan of instruction comprises cooking, baking, conserving and putting up fruit, vegetables, and other food articles, dairying, feeding, and caretaking of farm animals, poultry culture, raising of fruit and vegetables, sewing, repairing and cleaning of clothing, laundrying, cleaning and sanitation of the home, nutrition, and health. The course of instruction will take about

eight weeks. Schools of this sort have been in existence in the Rhenish Province and in some of the other German States and have been of great benefit. It is intended eventually to provide such an itinerating school for every county in Prussia.

* * *

Be Yourself.

Insist on yourself; never imitate. Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation, but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous, half possession. That which each can do best none but his Maker can teach him. Where is the master who could have taught Shakespeare? Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin or Washington or Bacon or Newton? Every great man is unique. Do that which is assigned to you and you cannot hope too much or dare too much.—Emerson.

* * *

Government Ownership.

The railroads of Sweden have three classes of fares, the proportion in price being about as 5:3:2. Heretofore only the first and second-class passengers have had access to sleeping cars, but now sleepers have been put in for third-class passengers.

The third-class sleepers are comfortably equipped, and resemble those of the first and second classes excepting as to some few frills which add little or nothing to the comfort of travel.

The prices for these sleepers are very low. A ticket covering about 300 miles—a ten-hour trip—costs 67 cents, the fare being \$3.

The second-class fare and sleeper ticket is about half again as much. Most people in Sweden travel either second or third class; the first-class travelers are the very wealthy "swells" and tourists.

These railroads, it may be added by way of explanation, are government roads, and so are the sleeping cars.

That is in Sweden, of course.

In America it's different.

The lowest obtainable fare from Berkeley to Bakersfield, 314 miles, is \$8.90, and if you want to rest your weary bones on one of the late Pullman's sleeping cars en route it will cost you \$2 more.

Yes, it is different, you observe.—Berkeley "Independent."

* * *

Corruption in Cannon's District.

Much as the country has suffered from "Joe" Cannon and his methods, all people, irrespective of party, would regret to see the closing years of his life spent under the cloud of suspicion that enshrouds the Speaker since the widespread corruption of his own country has been brought to light.

"Uncle Joe" says he has never bought a vote in his life. Probably this is true.

Nevertheless Cannon has contributed large sums to campaign funds and some one bought votes by which he profited.

There is very little difference between personally buying votes and making it possible for someone else to do the dirty work for you.

Hence, Cannon must be considered a participant in the extensive frauds unearthed in Vermillion County, Illinois, where it has been shown that 40 per cent of the electorate were debauched at the election that resulted in the return of Cannon to the House of Representatives.

Unless "Uncle Joe" can get out from under and prove that he had no hand, directly or indirectly, in the frauds, he will be branded from one end of the nation to the other as a corruptionist.

(Get office; get it honestly if you can, but get office) has been the motto of some of our public men. It is to be hoped that Uncle Joe will not be found to be one of these.—Oakland "Enquirer."

FIFTY-YEAR FRANCHISES.

The labor movement of San Diego is agitated over a proposal to permit fifty-year franchises. At this distance it may appear presumptuous to advise or suggest those on the ground, for all the facts are not at hand.

Nevertheless, there are some things common to the subject. Public utilities and other necessities of community life should be considered as essentially belonging to the people. It may be true that the latter have not the money immediately available to build or operate, and that it is necessary to do the best possible with conditions as they confront us.

But it is also true that no man, rich or poor, owns anything except as it is acquired because of his relation to others. In other words, the waterworks or street-car systems are only worth owning because there are men, women and children to purchase the water or ride on the cars.

Too many people imagine that a rich man is doing a great public service because he is willing to expend his money for some need pressing at the time. Ten times out of ten that man is also doing his pocket a signal service.

The day of unselfishness in dealing with public utilities has not arrived. It will be here only when the people install municipal ownership.

A community has no right to place a collar around the necks of the generations to come. It is an easy matter to give a fair return on all money invested for a public utility, and provide ways and means for purchase. No fair-minded man wants to have an individual lose his money. That can be avoided, and it is usually the case that the man with the coin sees that he doesn't lose.

A fifty-year franchise is too long. It is against public policy. It may stand for oppression. A shorter-period franchise can be renewed at expiration, if that is deemed best by all concerned. Changes are continually arising in our civic affairs. Inventions and new ideas are revolutionizing the industrial and social worlds.

The "Labor Clarion" would suggest that our San Diego friends consider very carefully all the issues involved.

From a knowledge of requests for fifty-year franchises in this section of the State, we unhesitatingly say that the welfare of the people demands that they be refused. The negative reasons are many. Some of them have here been outlined. Others are available.

SOMEBODY ISN'T TELLING THE TRUTH.

The report printed in a morning paper—the "Times"—yesterday, relative to the explosion of October 1st, and purporting to come from the Grand Jury now in session, was declared by Judge Bordwell to have no existence.

There has been no report by the Grand Jury and there will be none, because such a report, according to the declaration of Judge Bordwell, would be illegal. No report has been accepted by him or will be accepted by him, and the court is the only authority to whom the Grand Jury can return its conclusions.

Judge Bordwell, who summoned the Grand Jury, made a statement in which he flatly declared the Grand Jury investigating the explosion made no report, and that none will be forthcoming. "I positively forbade the Grand Jury making any report," said the judge, "because such a document would be a violation of the law and would be unwarranted as well. I notified the members of the Grand Jury that the making by them of any report would place them in contempt of court."

"Publication of what purports to be a Grand Jury report in this case is without justification and bears evidence of trickery and deceit."

"There has been no Grand Jury report in this matter and there will be none."—Los Angeles "Examiner."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 3, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Kelly. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—From Gardeners' Protective Union No. 13020, which was referred to the organizing committee, with instructions to report this evening.

Credentials—Longshore Lumbermen—August Seaman, Fred C. Muller, vice P. M. Pedersen and G. R. Tillman. Waiters—J. P. Hale, vice J. J. O'Brien. Undertakers—Chas. Craig. Cement Workers—O. A. Tveitmoe, T. E. Keough, L. Flaherty, Thos. Doyle, Henry Ullner, C. E. Osgood, B. E. Ullner. Bakers—Henry Bollock. Cracker Bakers—F. Doherty, Joe DeVorak. Laura Boell. Boiler Makers No. 25—P. O'Halloran, vice John Lowman. Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 6—C. A. Siskron, John A. Holland. Carpenters No. 1082—C. L. Smith, vice F. K. Thompson. Broom Makers—E. J. Robinson. Beer Drivers—A. F. Haujes, N. F. Sanford. Gardeners No. 13020—F. L. Weissenberger. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Supreme President Fraternal Brotherhood, explanation regarding its membership in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. From Hon. Lester G. Burnett, thanking Council for action on Tenement-House measure. From Newspaper Carriers' Union, requesting a demand for the button of the carrier when calling. From Lillian Harris Coffin, chairman Suffragist Legislative Committee, thanking Council for its support of woman's suffrage measure in Legislature. From John I. Nolan and Theo. Johnson, legislative agents, giving status of legislation in which the Council is interested. From Commonwealth Club, thanks for report of committee on Tenement-House measure. From Bro. K. J. Doyle, organizer, giving a review of the present situation in Los Angeles.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Rapid Auto Express Co., complaint against Retail Delivery Drivers' Union.

Referred to Trustees—Report of financial secretary and treasurer, quarterly report just ending.

Referred to A. F. of L.—From S. F. Building Trades Council, notification of decision upon Water Workers' and Plumbers' dispute submitted by A. F. of L.

Communication from Asiatic Exclusion League, requesting Council's approval to Senate Bill No. 24, known as the Alien Land Bill, and Assembly Bill No. 486, providing for separate schools for Indian, Mongolian, Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Hindu children, and asking that Senate and Assembly be communicated with to the end that these measures may be passed. Moved that the request be complied with; motion carried.

Communication from Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting assistance in effort to have war vessels built in Brooklyn navy yard, and calling attention to inconsistent statements made by Government officials. Moved that the secretary stand instructed to comply with the request; motion carried.

Communication received from Hon. Lester G. Burnett, requesting the approval of the Council in regard to Assembly Bill No. 29, providing for increase of Superior Judges in San Francisco from twelve to sixteen. Moved to refer the request to the law and legislative committee. Amended, that this Council declare itself as absolutely opposed to the measure providing for additional judges for San Francisco; amendment carried; 151 in favor, 3 against.

Resolutions were presented by Varnishers' and Polishers' Union No. 134, which were as follows:

"Whereas, As a local representative body of labor, we, the Varnishers' and Polishers' Local Union No. 134, deem the time most opportune to show to all citizens of San Francisco, the State of California and the world at large that our interests lie not only in the upbuilding of our great and glorious city, but to the interests of all wage earners who should become residents therein, and

"Whereas, An event occurred in the Congress of the United States at Washington, January 31, 1911, viz: The choosing of San Francisco for the holding of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, which event means to San Francisco, California and the entire west an era of prosperity and advancement far beyond all comprehension; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily commend the wise and judicious action of Congress, and offer our sincere and hearty congratulations to our committee in Washington, who so nobly and fearlessly brought this important matter to a successful conclusion; and be it further

"Resolved, That we feel highly pleased at having the opportunity of showing to the world the energy, the indomitable will and courage displayed, after meeting with the greatest catastrophe of modern times, startling the whole world, that of April 18, 1906, when stricken prostrate to the earth, she arose in grandeur, like Phoenix, from the ashes, a giant in strength and courage, surpassing in achievement anything hitherto known in history, standing once more upon a solid foundation of enterprise, industry and progression; and be it further

"Resolved, That the foregoing be unanimously adopted, a copy thereof forwarded to the Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, District Council of Painters of San Francisco, and publicity be given in the press."

Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Broom Makers—Business dull; Emporium selling non-union brooms; hope for a demand for the union label. Waiters—Are making progress. Boot and Shoe Workers—One manufacturer has notified the union of a reduction of 25 per cent. Retail Delivery Drivers—Rapid Auto Delivery Co. has broken faith with them. Newspaper Carriers—Some heads of departments of newspapers oppose their organization; request a demand for their button. Bakers—Want delegates and memberships to remember and demand the union label on French bread.

The chair called attention to the fact that Rev. C. N. Lathrop was present and desired to address the delegates on the matter of importance. Father Lathrop spoke of the fact that a great many students were turned out of California State University without a sufficient knowledge of the law to enable them to distinguish between the technical construction of same; and introduced a resolution as expressing the idea that he wished to convey and the action he desired the Council to take:

"Whereas, The State of California maintains a State University at great expense to its taxpayers, and

"Whereas, The State of California at this State University has undertaken to educate young men to be lawyers; and

"Whereas, Traditional law as shown in English common law has protected property to the subordination of human rights and interests, has placed the interests of corporate organization above the interests of the individual, and by the abuse of the injunction has betrayed the State and its people in the service and interest of corrupt wealth, and

"Whereas, The lawyer who is trained to support these abuses, and reproduce and apply them, is a menace to our community; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this Council that we instruct our

representatives in the Legislature to make due and proper inquiry as to the condition of legal education in reference to the interests of the people, at the State University, and to make such provision as may be in their power to have the interests of the people duly protected and advanced in the education of the youth at the law school of the State University."

Moved that the resolution presented be indorsed and the request complied with; carried.

Moved that the subject matter dealt with in this resolution and the other ideas expressed on the manner in which the students at the State University should be educated be made the sub-

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ject of consideration by the law and legislative committee, and that they stand instructed to report their views to the Council; motion carried.

Moved to give a rising vote of thanks to Rev. C. N. Lathrop for bringing this matter to the attention of the Council, and the service rendered in doing so; motion carried unanimously.

Delegate Casey requested permission to introduce a matter out of order, and on being allowed to proceed, called the Council's attention to the fact that since the World's Fair was assured for San Francisco, it was advisable that some action be taken by this Council to the end that when the final accounting of this project took place, no repetition of the Relief Corporation scandal be permitted. He said he hoped that a member of organized labor of standing would be on the executive committee of the World's Fair Commission, in order that the interests of the common people would be protected. Moved that the executive committee stand instructed to consider this matter, and bring in some recommendation at the next meeting; motion carried.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report, notifying the Council of receipt of credentials and of the election of new officers of the section; also submitted clipping from the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal," an argument in favor of the universal union label; and after same was read to the delegates, it was moved that the secretary be instructed to forward a communication to all affiliated unions, requesting them to express their sentiments and opinions upon the advisability of the adoption of a universal union label; motion carried. Vice-President Rosenthal assumed the chair during the debate. The previous question was called for on the above motion and carried.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the application of Gardeners' Union No. 13020 for affiliation, and recommended the delegate be seated; concurred in.

Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of wage scales and agreements of Undertakers' and Retail Delivery Drivers' Unions; concurred in. The committee recommended that Cooks' Helpers' Union be requested to pay the bill for auditing books presented by Bros. Wisler and Hogan at their next meeting, and that upon failure to do so the secretary stand instructed to prefer charges against that union in accordance with the constitution; concurred in. Reported progress on the hearing of complaint against Cooks' Union No. 44. Recommended indorsement of the proposed change in the wage scale of Stable Employees' Union, providing for payment of wages every week; concurred in. Recommended the declaration of intention to levy a boycott on Cerciat's Laundry, 1045 McAllister street; concurred in. Reported having instructed the secretary to take up Solicitors' complaint with management of the San Francisco "Evening Post"; concurred in. Recommended a donation of \$50 to Cigar Makers of Tampa, Florida; concurred in. Recommended that proposal of settlement of Hippodrome Theatre boycott made through the medium of Moving Picture Exhibitors' Association be declined; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same, with the exception of one for \$500 from Attorney J. G. Maguire for services in the Loewe injunction case, which the committee said they would investigate and report on.

Special Committees—The special committee appointed to investigate the corner in the potato crop, submitted an interesting and progressive report, which, on motion, was ordered filed. (See report on page 3.)

New Business—A resolution was submitted by Delegate P. Haley (Drug Clerks) condemning the intolerable tyranny of President Diaz and

approving the Mexican revolution. Moved that the resolutions lay on the table; motion carried—44 in favor, 33 against.

Delegate Kean (Longshore Lumbermen) called attention to paper dispatches which stated that negotiations were going on looking to the renewal of a treaty between the United States and Japan, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize Congress to draw up a more stringent treaty, if possible, covering the admission of Japanese into this country; motion carried. Delegate Kean also spoke of streets claimed by corporations which were public property, and made known the fact that a railroad company in this community had practically grabbed one of the streets.

Moved that Delegate Casey and President Kelly be appointed to act as a committee of two in this matter to protect the people's rights, and to take such steps as would in their judgment accomplish that end; motion carried.

Moved that the resolutions presented by Delegate Haley be taken from the table; motion lost—39 in favor, 42 against.

Delegate M. P. Scott (Waiters) called attention to the fact that a bill had been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting the employment of women in places where liquor was sold, and moved that when such a bill is introduced that Council indorse same and instruct our legislative agents to further its passage. Amended, to refer the matter to the law and legislative committee; amendment carried.

Delegate Dwyer moved that when we adjourn that those of us that can and desire to meet at the ferry at 7:30 p. m., Saturday evening, to welcome the Mayor on his home coming from Washington; motion carried.

Installation of Officers—The chair declared the newly-elected officers installed and assigned them to their stations.

Receipts—Refund telephone bill from Strike Committee, \$6.50; refund telephone bill from Garment Workers, 85 cents; Teamsters No. 216, \$12; Amalgamated Carpenters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$16; Postal Clerks, \$6; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Typographical, \$18; Water Workers, \$2; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Butchers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Molders, \$10; Plumbers, \$10; Hackmen, \$4; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Upholsterers, \$6; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Plasterers, \$36; Pattern Makers, \$18; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$10; Marble Cutters, \$24; Tailors, \$6; Tobacco Workers, \$4; Gardeners, application fee, \$5; Longshore Lumbermen, \$20; Pile Drivers, \$28; Grocery Clerks, \$2; Shoe Clerks, \$6; Freight Handlers, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$6; Pie Bakers, \$2; Elevator Constructors, \$4. Total, \$348.35.

Expenses—"Examiner," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; postage, \$8; telegrams and messenger fees, \$6; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; Telephone Company, \$22.42; J. Monahan, printing envelopes, \$13; W. N. Brunt Co., printing ballots, \$4.50; Woman's Union Label League, \$20; donation to Cigar Makers, Tampa, Florida, \$50. Total, \$327.42.

Adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

He was an observant little chap, with a knack of storing knowledge wonderful in one so young. But he rather spoiled himself the other day. "Pa," he said, "I hear Uncle Joe is going to be married on Friday." "Yes," said his father, "Uncle Joe has only three days more." The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, pa?"

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Notes in Union Life

Rene E. Dumontelle and Harry Martell of the marine cooks and stewards died last Saturday.

W. R. Towne, business agent of Steam Engineers' Union No. 64, was presented with a diamond pin by the engineers of the Western Sugar Refinery; an appreciation of services rendered.

William H. Bemiss and Miss Cecilia Campbell were married last Tuesday evening. Their honeymoon will be spent in the east. Mr. Bemiss is a delegate to the Labor Council, as well as manager of the Building Trades Temple.

Andrew Furuseth found as soon as he reached Vancouver, B. C., that he had been injured in a railroad accident while crossing the continent. He is not incapacitated to any extent, and is expected in San Francisco during the coming week.

O. A. Tveitmoe broke his leg below the knee last Saturday evening. He will be laid up for some time, and his work as an officer of the local and State Building Trades Councils will devolve on others, temporarily.

Max E. Licht, according to reports, entertained the delegates and visitors to the State Building Trades Council at San Rafael in his usual able manner.

Fred W. Zimmerman has presented some valuable papers and rare documents to the Golden Gate Park Museum. They deal with the early history of the Pacific Coast, and were a legacy to Mr. Zimmerman from his father. One of the books is entitled "Debates on the Convention," which was published by the Government after the convention at Monterey, Cal., when the delegates from all parts of the State met to frame the constitution at the then State capital.

A wage agreement has been reached between the stationary firemen and the City Electric Company.

The laundry workers have sent a delegation to Sacramento to lobby for the eight-hour bill for women. The shorter workday has proved a success in this city for those who follow that occupation, and there is no good reason why the other centers cannot report the same thing. All they have to do is to try the new system. Satisfied employees and a saving in many ways will eventually net results equivalent to those attained under the nine and ten-hour days. All trades that have come down to the natural number of hours have been able to report success.

The San Francisco Church Federation has issued a call to its members to support the bill that has for its object the reduction of toil for women. This is a consistent step to take, and one that is appreciated.

The photo-engravers have decided to celebrate their fourteenth anniversary on Sunday, March 12th, with a bay excursion and outing. A movement has been started to have the 1915 convention of the international held in San Francisco, a course that should prove popular with all the members of the jurisdiction. A technical system of trade education and an increase in the death benefit are two matters that are under discussion by the photo-engravers of the land.

More attention is paid to the iron trades fight in the south than in the north, though the eight-hour day is just as important in one place as the other. The men north have had a hard time of it, but they are standing together, and report that they are making gains right along.

The members of the California Co-Operative Meat Company are going to raise money to build their own market. The rent paid out yearly amounts to a large sum, and the suggestion to have this revert to the company is worth encouraging. Details of the plan are under discussion.

SURELY THIS IS A MISTAKE.

The news that Secretary Nagel had authorized the admission of Chinese immigrants of the merchant, traveler and student class on a bond of \$200 when there was the least doubt of their right to land, was a shock to the people of the Pacific Coast. It is thought that the reports are inaccurate. It is to be hoped they are.

Heretofore the lowest bond accepted has been for \$500. Unofficially it is believed that the \$200 is a mistake for \$2000.

For "vain" tricks the Chinese are in a class by themselves. Thousands of dollars are spent in illegally introducing into this land their kind. Women, especially, bring princely sums. A small amount like \$200 would result in an influx of "merchants, travelers and students" that would swamp the white man. There isn't a Chinese who couldn't—and wouldn't—pass for a merchant, or a traveler or a student. They are all merchants, even unto shoe strings and peanuts. As for traveling, why that qualification is complied with by crossing the ocean. They are good students—when they want to be.

Officialdom must not mistake the temper of the great majority of the people of the west. This country belongs to the white race. As such it should be maintained. "Trade" should give way to common sense. The evils of unrestricted immigration are pronounced as it is. They will be added to by an influx of Asiatics, if they are permitted to land freely.

With all the law we have, smuggling goes on at a lively rate. As Commissioner-General of Immigration Daniel J. Keefe puts it: "Canada charges a heavy poll tax for each Chinese. Canada gets the money. We get the Chinese."

Some people imagine that selfishness dominates the agitation against Asiatics. Far from it. If our stockbrokers and millionaires had to compete with them, they would be the first to protest.

The issues involved are many. Preservation of accepted standards of life, inability to compete with those living on a lower level, and other limitations innumerable necessitate exclusion.

PERTAINING TO LOS ANGELES.

At the meeting of the General Campaign Strike Committee held on January 27th, Andrew J. Gallagher read several telegrams from "Hampton's Magazine" dealing with the falsehoods published about labor conditions in Los Angeles and San Francisco. O. A. Tveitmoe has forwarded a reply to the article printed in the January number of the magazine.

Organizer George Gunrey's reports of receipts and expenses for the week ending January 14th showed the sum of \$4629.55 received, and \$5049.05 paid out, and for the week of January 21st showed receipts to the amount of \$7065.10, and the sum of \$5000 paid out.

The report of E. W. Twomey, appointed to expert the system and accounts of the grocery store project, was submitted, and besides it gave the committee an outline of the manner in which the store was conducted. He thought the grocery store should be continued, and advised that the committee extend its credit in the sum of \$6000; that it was doing a business of \$4000 per month, and that it was undoubtedly a paying institution, provided the committee would place enough stock in the store in order that it might properly take care of a large amount of business that it could easily get if the stock was available. The matter of extending the credit of the store was laid over until the next meeting.

Attorney Appell wrote that he was ready to proceed with the trial of C. F. Moran, member of the strike committee (unjustly accused), and against whom intense bitterness was exhibited by the M. and M. Association. He submitted a

detailed statement of receipts and expenses of the legal department for the weeks just ended.

A request was received from Leather Workers' Union No. 72 of Los Angeles, asking for permission to be continued on the strike payroll. It was moved and carried that it be the sense of the committee that the committee abide by the decision of Organizer Gunrey on this matter.

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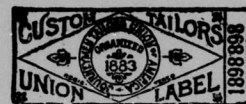
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VISIT OF JOSEPH FELS.

Not only those interested in the land question, but intelligent men and women generally, have followed the speeches of Joseph Fels—the millionaire who decries his kind—during the past week.

He addressed the students of the University of California last Friday morning. He said it was his intention to devote his life and the unearned increment from his capital to the great cause of the single tax, and as a champion of its advocate, Henry George. He said his life was consecrated and dedicated to this mission as great as that of Christ fighting the Pharisees.

In introducing the wealthy soap manufacturer, President Wheeler said:

"The views of the single-tax advocate are simple, fundamental. The entrenched privileges are generally opposed to it, and I have a lurking desire to be on the side of those things which oppose the entrenched privileges."

Fels at once launched into an address on the single tax by declaring that its founder, Henry George, was the greatest man who lived in the last century. He continued:

"The man who has great ideas, be they in religion, learning, or what not, who first foists his ideas on an unwilling world, is usually crucified. Not that he is nailed to the cross by his hands, but crucified in a thousand other ways, by silence, contempt or ridicule. His name is either too common in the newspapers, or is kept out of them.

"That one man should hold in the hollow of his hand the lives of other human beings is an anomaly which should be wiped out. I have no doubt that the 1500 dukes, barons and other crowned heads who own one-half of the land of Great Britain have the lives of many of their fellow citizens in their hands.

"When I went to England ten years ago, I found that one-eighth of the population did not know where tomorrow's meals were coming from. An agitation for the single tax was started, and as a result in the tax budget of 1909 there were three clauses which burst open the bubble of monopoly in Great Britain. These three small clauses, in my mind, mark an epoch in the history of England, for the land had not been taxed or valued since the delightful and imperious old maid Elizabeth, who reigned 270 years ago.

"Great credit is due to David Lloyd-George, a Welshman, for the three clauses in the budget of 1909, and I believe that he is one of the coming premiers of Great Britain, the reward for his services."

Mr. Fels gave an account of his travels westward, and declared that Northwestern Canada was the country for free men, because there were no personal taxes. He cited Vancouver as a city without a poor house, tramps or other evidences of poverty. The fact that Vancouver was supported by a land tax almost exclusively, he declared to be the reason for the city's wealth.

"The only way to make land used is to tax it," was one of his epigrams.

Mr. Fels' views on millionaires somewhat startled his auditors. He asserts with engaging frankness that he is a robber; that he intends to keep on robbing, but that there is a means of stopping him in the nefarious work, and that he is doing his best to see that he is stopped, along with the rest of the freebooting fraternity of multi-millionaire manufacturers and magnates of the commercial world.

"My friends, I have a confession to make. I have been very wicked; I am a robber.

"You are robbers, too. The only difference between us is that I know I steal and you don't. I am going to lead a better life, and you aren't. I don't mean that I am going to quit stealing. I'm only half honest yet—but I'm going to use my swag—I might as well be plain about it, and

'swag' is what it is—I'm going to use it to break up the system which has made it possible for me to get it. John D. Rockefeller is a member of my gang, a good, quiet little member, who doesn't have any idea how big a robber he is. Pierpont Morgan is another. The only trouble with them is that their consciences need sandpapering or they need a few more jolts in the stock market to bring them to a sense of their iniquity. By the time that I am through with my crusade they will be ashamed themselves. I intend to destroy the conditions that produce us robbers—us millionaires."

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

By "Shex" in the Los Angeles "Citizen."

One of the members of the Los Angeles Laundry Association who is knocking the proposed eight-hour workday law for females, says the bill would be unjust to the laundry association. The association works its women employees only ten hours a day, he says, and the change to eight would work a hardship on the laundries. That cry has been advanced since the inception of the eight-hour day, but the shorter day keeps on advancing. No argument will avail before the logic of the eight-hour day, which fast becomes universal.

* * *

During the past six months twelve unions have been organized in Los Angeles, making the grand total of seventy-seven labor organizations. This shows convincingly the power of organized labor even during strike times. The Central Labor Council now has 238 accredited delegates, and at the meeting last Friday night over 170 were present. The solidarity of labor was never more pronounced than now.

* * *

Two thousand, three hundred and forty-seven workmen have joined the various unions in Los Angeles during the closing six months, and this, too, in the face of the fight that has been waged against the unions. This great force, however, will have its inning at the ballot box. Then watch the result! At the coming election the laborer will vote for the man of his organization. As an officer of the city he will be amenable to the class who put him in office—not to the corporations. Workers are getting wise to this fact.

* * *

The regular election of officers of the Central Labor Council last Friday night brought out the largest crowd of delegates in the history of the organization. The new officers will assume the reins this Friday evening. The closing six months has found the council a live, energetic working organization.

* * *

The picketing cases growing out of the Alexandria difficulty a few months ago, have been dismissed. The "Times" tirade about "corpse defacers, thugs, assassins, etc." availed nothing in this instance. It will be remembered that the "Times" accused pickets of assaulting the corpse of the workman killed at the time. Slowly but surely the "Slimes" is being cheated out of its revenge.

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FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

"A Criticism of Socialism" is the title of a lecture to be given next Sunday night, February 12th, by Prof. Ira B. Cross, Department of Economics and Social Science, Stanford University. The meeting will be held in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, under the auspices of the Socialist party.

In spite of the fact that President Taft commuted Warren's sentence, the scheduled protest meeting against the Federal Courts will be held at Dreamland Rink next Monday night.



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Near 18th Street

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

MISS FANNIE WARD, the Distinguished English Actress, and Her Company, Presenting "An Unlucky Star"; MIGNONETTE KOKIN, Impersonating Comedienne of Foreign Lands; REDFORD and WINCHESTER; GALETTI'S SIMIAN CIRCUS; PORTER J. WHITE & CO., in "The Visitor," (next week only); AMY BUTLER and Her Big Quartette; REED BROTHERS; SPECIAL MOTION PICTURES showing "THE LASSING OF WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA." Last Week—Great Laughing Success, FRANK TINNEY, a Revelation in Burnt Cork.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70 Home C 1570.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

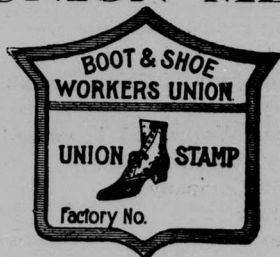
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

A UNIVERSAL UNION LABEL.

The Label Section presented an interesting report to the Labor Council last Friday evening. The Home Industry League has referred the question of use of the union label to its executive committee for action.

Communications from the newspaper carriers and the bookbinders urged that due attention be paid to their respective labels. Men who solicit or carry for newspapers should be asked to show their union affiliation. Officers of organizations and friends are asked to purchase only those books that bear the label of the bookbinders.

The subject of the universal label was brought before the meeting by means of the following communication, printed in the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal":

"Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 20, 1910.

"Fellow Craftsmen: At the last meeting of Local Union No. 46 of Grand Rapids, the subject of a universal label for all union-made goods was informally discussed, and a committee appointed to draft a letter to our 'Official Journal' embodying the sentiments of our local union, and to secure an expression of opinion from other locals or individual members on this subject.

"We are well aware that this move may sound like treason to our blue label, and especially so to the 'old guard' who spent so much time and money in placing our label in the position it now occupies, but we believe the advantages of this idea to be far greater than any possible objection which may be urged against it, for the following reasons:

"First of all, it would have a tendency to bring the workers of different trades in closer contact, and establish a sympathetic bond of understanding among those so engaged.

"Too often, at present, too little thought is given by the worker in some other trade of the moral obligation due the union cigar maker in the way of patronizing union-made cigars.

"We find in this locality that the average unionist is too indifferent to patronize the blue label to the extent he should, and that in spite of the fact of a large amount of label advertising each year.

"We believe that a universal label would do away with a vast amount of this indifference, as such a label would be not only our label but his label as well, and experience has taught us that all trades demand their own label at least.

"Another reason is that such a label would eliminate the confusion resulting from a multiplicity of labels as we find it at present.

"The number of labels in use almost force one who wishes to patronize them to carry a label encyclopedia, and even then the intending purchaser is not familiar enough with some of them to be sure he has the genuine label.

"As the chief requirement of a label is to be a distinguishing mark to show that articles bearing it have been made by union labor, it would seem much simpler to have all organizations involved agree on one such label and then advertise it to the limit. A third reason is the greatly reduced cost of advertising such a label.

"The cost of advertising such a label broadcast all over the country would be but little, if any more, than is now spent annually by the Cigar Makers' Union alone, and the result could hardly fail to be immeasurably greater, and as the cost could be further reduced by dividing it among the different organizations represented, we would actually save money by such a course and at the same time receive vastly more benefit. Of course such action could only be accomplished by the united efforts of the various label organizations, but if the idea is practical, the sooner we get together and instruct our delegates to the A. F. of L. to work and vote for such a measure, the sooner we will enjoy the results."

Just a Word With You!

It means something, surely, to trade at a house where all the clothing is standardized, with the Union Label, where the quality is kept uniformly superior, and never lowered in any instance; where every garment or part of a garment is protected by the following guarantee, "Money Back If You're Not Pleased."

There's Something

about our men's suits that is particularly metropolitan and refreshing.

The lapels are right.

The pants have the right peg.

The shoulders are right.

The cut is right up-to-date.

The colors are brand new.

And every suit is guaranteed to hold its shape. Sale Price for Men's Suits or Overcoats, irrespective of former values—

\$11.75

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store.
Cor. Market and 4th Streets

ORPHEUM.

Miss Fannie Ward, the famous English beauty, who will appear next week, is one of the most popular of the younger actresses on the British stage. Mignonette Kokin's impersonations of comedienne of foreign lands are clever and diverting. Redford and Winchester, two very clever and very eccentric jugglers, and Galetti's Simian Circus, which consists of a remarkable troupe of trained monkeys, in a skit called "A Day at the Country Fair," will be features of the coming bill. Porter J. White will return for one week only and present his sketch "The Visitor." Next week concludes the engagements of Amy Butler and Her Big Quartette, The Reed Brothers, and Frank Tinney. The performance will conclude with a series of motion pictures, specially imported for the Orpheum Circuit, entitled "Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Anselmo Dairy, 659 Francisco.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A very important matter will be decided by this union, so far as its vote is concerned, next Wednesday, February 15th. An agreement for joint ownership of the Allied Printing Trades Council label is contemplated. A referendum vote will give the members an opportunity of expressing their opinions. No. 21 will vote in chapels, as usual, and those members unaffiliated with regular chapels may cast their ballots at the secretary-treasurer's office next Wednesday afternoon. Look up the February "Typographical Journal." On pages 138, 139 and 140 will be found printed in full the proposed agreement. Study it carefully. Secretary-Treasurer Michelson will furnish you with a copy of the "Journal" if you haven't received one through the mails.

The Ex-Delegates' Association of California was organized at a meeting held last Sunday afternoon. All ex-delegates in California are eligible to membership, and are cordially invited to send in their names. Preliminary plans for the entertainment to be offered those attending the August I. T. U. convention were discussed. H. L. White was chosen president, and John Garvey secretary. The executive committee is composed of George E. Mitchell, W. J. White and E. L. Bangs.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has concluded a contest for the best exhibitions of linotype "ad" work. Many of the leading papers of the country competed. In Class C (offices operating twelve or more machines), the San Francisco "Bulletin" won fourth honorable mention.

Miss Madeleine L. Bender was married recently. She was employed at the Levison Printing Company's office up to the time of the wedding, and the members of the union who are acquainted with the young lady have extended their best wishes, in which the "Labor Clarion" joins.

The Richmond-Martinez Typographical Union held its regular meeting on January 29th. The Antioch "Enterprise" was placed on the unfair list, as the management of that paper has ignored requests to affiliate with the organization. The following officers were elected: President, B. E. Stotts (incumbent); vice-president, George L. Smith; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Jennings (incumbent); executive committee—B. E. Stotts, Geo. L. Smith, H. E. Jennings, H. B. Wiese, W. M. Laidlaw; auditing committee—W. C. Rawson, G. T. Griffin, W. R. Sharkey; sergeant-at-arms, F. H. Fink.

H. A. Watkins, a printer proofreader for the Government office in Manila, sailed by the Korea on January 28th. The gentleman was recently connected with the Salt Lake "Tribune."

The State Printing Office at Sacramento is having legislative troubles of its own. A proposed reduction of the scale of operators, in order that a uniform rate might be paid for all grades of work, would have resulted in trouble, had the point been pressed. The latest is a proposal to do away with State printing as at present conducted. The legislators will discover that this suggestion may easily be improved upon. The experience of other States shows that an office owned by the people is better than fighting combines, poor work and the continual reach of the gentlemen who pay low wages.

Cyren E. Fisk is the subject of a sketch in the last issue of the Los Angeles "Citizen." Joseph Phillis is conducting a department under the heading: "Labor Agitators I Have Known." He shows that Mr. Fisk has always been in the van for trade unionism, and has never failed to give of his services freely. As a journalist "Cy" proved a success, and his work in Los Angeles in years gone by, handicapped as it was by the opposition of the employers, is responsible, in part, for the hold the movement now has in the southland. Mr. Fisk was an energetic committee-man for No. 21 during his stay in San Francisco.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

In her capacity of Justice of the Peace of Evanston, near Chicago, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch is marrying many men, to their duly selected brides, of course. Mrs. McCulloch is a lawyer, the wife of a lawyer, mother of three sons and a daughter, author of "Mr. Lex," a book which caused a material improvement in Illinois law, a valiant suffragist, and, withal, a cultured, refined, home-loving American woman of the best type.

Among the women who have done things for civilization should be recorded the name of Miss Amanda Theodosia Jones, who invented the vacuum preserving process of canning fruit without cooking, and other food processes which many housewives now use without a thought as to how the idea originated. She is now seventy-six years of age, and has a patent pending on a device to burn liquid fuel in manufacturing and steam generation.

The management of the Williamsburg Hospital of Brooklyn has appointed Dr. Elizabeth Bruyn ambulance surgeon of the institution. Dr. Bruyn began her duties on January 27th, and occupies the rear of the ambulance with Dr. Goldstein, who will instruct her for a few days. She is the second woman appointed to the post by the hospital. The first was Dr. Mary M. Crawford, who entered as interne and concluded her term as house surgeon. Dr. Bruyn is well fitted for the service. Her appointment came after a competitive examination by a large class of men. She has prepared herself for hard work by a thorough course of physical training, and, as she expresses it, is "hard as nails and perfectly fit for her service."

It is only within recent years that women have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. In 1879, Belva Lockwood applied for a right to practice before it, and an act of Congress was necessary before the court could be moved. Now the assistant marshal is a woman, Miss Tompkins, the first and only woman to hold an official position with the court. She has made it much more comfortable for the justices in many ways. Thirty-five women are now entitled to practice before them, and the sex is firmly entrenched in the inner citadel of the judiciary.

"The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum."—Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, February 7th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Milton I. Jacobi, Local No. 263; Sam Rosenberg, Local No. 264; V. Graham, Local No. 236; P. W. Hackwood, Local No. 47; W. J. Howe, Local No. 47.

Resigned: V. Sollman.

Reinstatements: A. D. Cardinet, J. R. Kar-doza, F. A. Hundhammer, M. S. Karp, Miss T. Burgess, H. S. Donaldson.

Permission was granted members to volunteer services for benefit to Mr. Dan Azvdo, Oakland, February 18, 1911.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Branch, held at headquarters Thursday, February 2d, the following officers were elected to serve for 1911: President, G. E. Williams; vice-president, A. D. V. Pacheco; secretary, J. H. Cray; sergeant-at-arms, W. Thomson; directors—C. Porep, F. N. Barney, J. P. McNamara. The headquarters of the Branch have been moved from 1055 Broadway to the Commercial Building, corner Twelfth and Broadway, room 201. The following resolution has been passed by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County: "Members found patronizing unfair milk dealers will be fined \$5 for the first offense."

Members are requested to satisfy themselves that members are in good standing and to play on no engagement with any member on the suspended list. Please give special attention to this matter, and any violation of this rule is a violation of the constitution and by-laws. It is one of the duties of the stewards on regular engagements to ascertain the standing of each member of the orchestra.

Strike assessments at the rate of 25 cents per week are now due and payable. Please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. January and February assessments will amount to \$2.

A raffle for the xylophone of J. V. Hiser will take place on March 1st. Members owing for tickets will please settle for same with A. J. Giacomini.

J. H. Cray was appointed by the board to fill vacancy on board of directors caused by death of late member E. Magnus.

LABOR UNIONS PROTECT HEALTH.

The last issue of the weekly bulletin issued by the Chicago Department of Health contains the following pointed paragraph:

"One of the most promising signs of the times is the interest which labor unions are taking in the health of their members. The journeyman bakers have been very active along these lines for several years. No more valuable health sermons come to this office than those contained in the cigar makers' official journal. Other trade unions are also active and alert in securing conditions that make for health and bodily vigor. We have just received from the Scandinavian Local Union No. 194, Decorators and Paperhangers a most interesting and valuable study of health conditions as affecting those engaged in this industry."

The proposal to hold a congress of labor in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition celebration is a good idea. The world's congress of religions was a feature of the Chicago Fair in 1894. Labor should avail itself of this opportunity to advertise in the right way.

"Ma, you send me to bed when I am not sleepy and make me get up when I am sleepy!" complained little Tommy.

SOME PERTINENT REMARKS.

Walter Macarthur writes as follows in last week's "Coast Seamen's Journal."

"The present session of the California Legislature has in hand the usual, or more than the usual number of bills and resolutions on the Japanese question. As usual, too, these measures are being handled very gingerly in fear of giving offense in certain quarters, Washington and Tokio, for instance. The humiliation imposed upon the State in the recent past as a result of its forced backdown on the Japanese question has not been forgotten.

"On the contrary, the members of the Legislature are still smarting under the blows of the 'big stick,' and are therefore anxious to avoid a revival of agitation on the subject. By common understanding among a majority of the members, all bills and resolutions on the Japanese question are immediately referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where they will probably die or be tempered to the proper degree of dullness.

"This situation is not entirely without consolation. On the whole, it is just as well that, lacking the disposition to act, there is also a disposition to suppress talk. If the Legislature cannot pass these measures, either from want of authority or lack of courage, it is just as well to say nothing about them.

"The spectacle of a Legislature shouting and gesticulating, then shutting up and backing down, merely accentuates the weakness of the State authorities and aggravates the cause of the trouble. All this is said with reference to the matter of proposed State legislation.

"However doubtful may be the authority of the State to legislate on the subject, there can be no doubt of its right to protest to the Federal authorities against action by the latter which is likely to increase the difficulties of the Japanese question. In such a matter it is not only the right but the duty of the State to protest, and to do so as loudly and with as much talk as may be necessary to at least attract the attention of the persons addressed.

"It is therefore satisfactory to know that the Legislature is likely to protest against the reported intention of the Federal Government to modify the treaty provisions with Japan in the matter of our right to impose restrictions upon immigration from that country."

A MUNICIPAL STONE QUARRY.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Commissioner of Public Works in Milwaukee has finally succeeded in securing an option on a site for a municipal stone quarry.

The city of Milwaukee uses thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone each year in its various public works. The present administration has already greatly reduced the cost of this crushed stone by means of greater care in purchasing. The saving in this respect has amounted to \$8000 per year.

But the administration is not satisfied with this saving, realizing that if the city owned its own quarry, and in addition its own sand pit, and street construction machinery, it could still further reduce the expense of construction in public works. Hence the effort to secure a municipal quarry which now seems to be assured.

The Superintendent of Street Construction, Mr. Mullen, has drawn careful estimates upon the basis of a municipal quarry, sand pit, etc., in which it appears that hereafter the pavement that cost the city \$2.30 per yard to lay, will cost not much more than \$1.30.

Owing to calls on our space, the review of Frederick Palmer's article in the January number of "Hampton's Magazine" entitled "Otistown of the Open Shop" will have to be held over until the next issue.

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